OVERLAND PASS PIPELINE PICEANCE LATERAL

APPENDIX 9

WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREPARED FOR:
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PREPARED BY:
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Noxious Weed Management Plan (Plan) identifies measures to be taken by Overland Pass Pipeline Company LLC (OPPC) and its contractors (Contractor) to minimize the spread and establishment of noxious weeds and non-native invasive species.

Measures identified in this Plan apply to work within the project area defined as the right-of-way, access roads, temporary use areas, and other areas used during construction of the project and do not include areas previously disturbed by past pipeline projects.

OPPC and Contractor personnel are to be thoroughly familiar with this Plan and its contents prior to initiating construction on the project.

1.1 Purpose

OPPC is committed to preventing the introduction of noxious and invasive weeds during construction and controlling the expansion of existing noxious weed populations from neighboring pipeline ROWs over the life of the project. The purpose of this Plan is to prescribe methods to treat existing weed infestations, prevent introduction and spread of infestations during construction, and monitor and treat infestations after construction is complete on the ROW impacted by this proposed project. This Plan was developed as the implementing document for relevant mitigation measures contained in the Environmental Assessment.

1.2 Goals and Objectives

The goal of OPPC's Plan is to implement preventative measures to minimized and reduce the potential for the spread and establishment of noxious and invasive weeds during the construction and long term management of the proposed project.

A noxious weed is any plant officially designated by a federal, state, or country government as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or property (Sheley, Petroff, and Borman 1999). A noxious weed is also commonly defined as a plant that grows out of place and is "competitive, persistent and pernicious" (James et al, 1991). Noxious weeds are officially designated as unwanted or undesirable. Noxious weeds are opportunistic plant species that readily flourish in disturbed areas, thereby preventing native plant species from establishing successive communities.

Invasive weeds are defined as a species that is non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Invasive plants include not only noxious weeds, but other plants that are not native to the United States. The BLM considers plants invasive if they have been introduced into an environment where they did not evolve. As a result, they usually have no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread (Westbrooks 1998).

2.0 NOXIOUS WEED INVENTORY

The BLM maintains a National List of Invasive Weed Species of Concern for western states including 132 species. The inventory for Colorado and be access at www.co.blm.gov/botany/weedhome.htm. The BLM inventory for Wyoming can be accessed at www.wy.blm.gov/weeds/whatis.htm.

Not all invasive species are legally listed as noxious species. Colorado and Wyoming also maintain an official state list of weed species that are designated noxious species. Information on the State of Colorado Weed Management Program and species list can be found at www.ag.state.co.us/DPI/weeds/weed.html. Information on the State of Wyoming Weed and Pest Districts and species lists can be accessed at www.wyoweed.org/wp_dist.html.

2.1 Colorado

Under Colorado's Act, the state has listed 82 plant species as noxious, and has divided them up into three lists. List A are species that are not common to the state and require eradication. Upon identifying a species under this list, the State Weed Coordinator/County Weed Control Supervisor must be notified to coordinate control efforts. List B is for species of noxious weeds that the state is currently developing management plans but does not require treatment at this time. List C species are weeds commonly found throughout the state. While the state does not require treatment of these species and those identified in List B, local and county plans may require treatment and/or eradication.

2.2 Wyoming

Wyoming has designated 24 plant species as noxious under its Act. Per the Act, weed control is the responsibility of the landowner or the owner of the ROW or easement. Similar to Colorado, noxious weed control is required at the county level.

2.3 Inventory

Based upon previous surveys and consultations for the BLM and County Weed Specialists, a list of potentially occurring weed species along the ROW was created and provided in Attachment 1. Based upon field surveys of the proposed ROW in August 2007 and May/June 2008, known locations of weed infestations along the route were identified with those locations provided in Attachment 1.

3.0 NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT

3.1 Identification and Treatment of Problem Areas

Field surveys conducted prior to construction to identified existing noxious weed infestations along the pipeline right-of-ways and temporary use areas. Infestation locations are provided in Attachment 1.

Noxious weed infestations will be flagged in the field to alert construction personnel to the infestation and prevent significant ground disturbance until noxious weed preventative measures have been implemented.

OPPC will consult with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and local weed control districts to determine pre-treatment for noxious weed infestations identified during spring survey. Depending upon the species and the time of construction methods of pre-treatment may include:

- Mechanical-mowing or pulling by hand.
- Chemical-application of an approved herbicide by a licensed applicator. Herbicides will be selected based on recommendations by each local weed control district or BLM and subject to fee-landowner approval. Herbicides will be applied in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations on BLM and fee-lands. Prior to the use of herbicides or pesticides on BLM lands, a Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) must be submitted to and approved by the BLM.

A portion of the environmental training required for construction personnel prior to commencing work will be devoted to a discussion of noxious weed control issues and applicable project requirements.

3.2 Preventative Measures

The following preventative measures will be implemented to prevent the spread of noxious

weeds:

- Vehicles and equipment will be required to arrive at the work site clean, power-washed, and free of soil and vegetative debris capable of transporting weed seeds or other propagules. Contractor vehicles and equipment will be inspected by the EI and may require additional cleaning if necessary. Those pieces of equipment not cleaned upon arrival will be power-washed in the construction yard prior to being allowed on the ROW.
- Weed wash stations will be utilized during the construction process as long a weather conditions allow (i.e. non freezing times of the year).
- Wash stations will be located at each county line. Equipment will be power-washed to remove soil and propagules prior to leaving the station. Wash stations will be constructed in accordance with the typical drawing in Attachment 2. Signs will be posted along the right-of-way to alert approaching construction crews of wash station locations. The stations will be used during times of non-freezing weather.
- Drainage containment from the wash stations will be located on relatively flat terrain at least 100 feet from permanent or seasonal waterbodies, riparian areas, or ephemeral stream channels. Within the Rawlins Resource Area, the set back will be 500 feet from all permanent waters, wells, springs, wetlands, and riparian areas, as well as 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral stream channels.
- Each wash station will be decommissioned by gathering the collected sediment, framework, filter fabric, waste soil, weeds, and seed and hauled away to an off-site approved landfill.
- Areas where weed infestations are identified will be clearly marked. Within these areas, the Contractor may grade, clear and topsoil the entire width of the ROW. The stockpiled topsoil will be stored immediately adjacent to where it was removed in an effort to eliminate transport or noxious weed propagules to other portions of the ROW.
- Materials used for erosion control and reclamation (i.e. straw bales and seed mixes) will be obtained from sources that are certified weed-free (see Environmental Protection Plan, Appendix 12). Seed mixes must be certified "All States" weed free.
- Disturbed areas will be reseeded in accordance with the Environmental Protection Plan (Appendix 12) after construction activities have been completed using a certified weed free mixture. Specific agencies and/or landowners may have certain requirement delaying seeding until late fall.
- In areas where infestations have been identified, the Contractor may opt to delay final restoration in order to conduct extensive weed control efforts. In areas where this project is co-located with the WIC Piceance Basin Expansion Project and the Kinder Morgan Rocky Mountain Expansion Project, OPPC will attempt to work with the other companies in a unified effort to reclaim the disturbed areas.

3.3 Treatment Methods

OPPC will utilize established reclamation practices to prevent the establishment of noxious and invasive weeds in reclaimed area and the pipeline ROW. Noxious and invasive weed control efforts will include the use of certified weed-free mulch. In the event that noxious and invasive weeds species become established in the ROW, OPPC will make good faith efforts to control weeds in the ROW and to work with adjacent landowners to prevent the spread of the species to adjacent lands.

OPPC will implement weed control measures in accordance with existing State and local regulations and existing jurisdictional land management agencies or local fee-landowners. OPPC will utilize the services of a State approved weed control contractor. Post-construction

weed control may include the application of herbicides or mechanical, biological, and/or an alternative method. The measures chosen will based upon the time, place, and weed species as agreed upon by OPPC and the BLM or fee-landowner.

- Herbicide application is an effective means of reducing the size of weed populations. Herbicide applications will be conducted prior to seed maturation where possible. Application will be controlled as described in Section 4.1, to minimize the impacts on the surrounding vegetation. Spot herbicide application will be the preferred option. In areas of dense infestation, a broader application will be used and a follow-up seeding program implemented. Seed selection will be based on site-specific conditions and the appropriate seed mix identified for those conditions, as presented in Appendix 12, Environmental Protection Plan, of the POD. The timing of subsequent efforts will be based on the persistence of the selected herbicide.

Herbicide treatment methods will be based on species-specific and areas-specific conditions (i.e. proximity to water, riparian areas, or agricultural areas, and time of year) and will be coordinated with the local counties and regulatory agencies.

- Mechanical methods entail the use of equipment to mow or disc weed populations. Mechanical treatments will be conducted prior to seed maturation where required. If such a method is used, subsequent seeding will be conducted to re-establish a desirable vegetation cover that will stabilize the soils and slow the potential reinvasion of weeds. Seed selection will be based on site-specific conditions and the appropriate seed mix identified for those conditions, as presented in Appendix 12, Environmental Protection Plan, of the POD. Seed mixes used for revegetation will be certified weed free.
- Biological control methods may include use of agents such as goats, sheep, or insects. Local regulatory advise will be sought for biological noxious and invasive weed control.
- Alternate weed control measures such as repeated pulling or introduction of aggressive desirable species may be applicable in sensitive habitat and other areas. Local regulatory advice will be sought for alternative noxious and invasive weed control.

3.3.1 BLM Specific Requirements

The BLM has developed specific requirements for herbicide use on BLM managed lands, listing 19 approved herbicides acceptable for use on BLM lands. These guidelines also require the submittal of a PUP and Pesticide Application Records (PARs) for the use of pesticides on BLM lands.

When weeds are identified on the ROW on BLM lands, the appropriate control procedures, including target species, timing of control, and method of control will be determined in consultation with BLM personnel in each Field Office. OPPC will be responsible for contracting the necessary Contractor to implement the weed control measures. If possible, OPPC will try to make cooperative agreements with the other pipeline operators in the same corridor to help facilitate successful weed control along the route.

3.3.2 Fee Landowner Requirements

OPPL will implement weed control measures in accordance with existing State and local regulations and existing jurisdictional land management agencies or local fee-landowners. OPPL has offered all fee owners the options of a one time payment to cover the cost of reclamation and weed control on their lands. By accepting this payment, the landowner, not OPPC, will be responsible for reclamation success and monitoring which will include the control

of noxious and invasive weeds on their particular land parcel. For those fee owners who do not accept the one time payment, OPPC may utilize the services of a State-approved weed control contractor to implement weed control measures where they deem necessary. Post-construction weed control may include the application of herbicides or mechanical, biological, and/or an alternative method. The measures chosen will based upon the time, place, and weed species as agreed upon by OPPL and the fee-landowner.

3.4 Monitoring

OPPC will continue to work with the adjacent pipeline companies and fee land owners to monitor the distribution and density of noxious weeds on the entire right-of-way for the life of the pipeline for the life of the project. Surveys will be conducted concurrently with reclamation monitoring (Appendix 12) and will occur as early in the year as feasible to identify and control noxious weeds before they produce seed. Monitoring data collected will include the noxious weed species, location, and extent of infestation, and will be included in the Annual Monitoring Report and may include the following information:

- A summary of the general vegetative state of the ROW including vegetative cover and diversity or plant species as compared to areas off ROW,
- Assessment of the general condition of the seeded areas,
- Photographs,
- Identification of areas where additional weed control is needed, and
- Monitoring forms.

At those locations where new populations have been identified or pre-existing populations have expanded, OPPC will take action to eradicate the population or control their spread. The selection of control methods will be based on the available technology and information of the weed species. Methods of control may include those listed in Section 2.1.

Fee landowners may contact the following Reclamation Contractor, approved by OPPC to report noxious and invasive weed outbreaks:

> *An OPPC Reclamation Contractor will be selected By September 1, 2008 and the pertinent information provided at that time.*

Noxious weed problems identified after reclamation criteria have been met (refer to the Environmental Protection Plan - Appendix 12) will be addressed in a joint endeavor between OPPC, the fee landowner, adjacent pipeline owner, BLM, and the local weed control district. Weed management coordination will commence following reclamation completion.

4.0 HERBICIDE APPLICATION, HANDLING, SPILLS, AND CLEANUP

4.1 Herbicide Application and Handling

Herbicide application will be based upon information obtained from the local weed districts and/or the BLM. Before any application, the Contractor will obtain the necessary permits from the local weed districts and/or the BLM.

Application of herbicides will be suspended when any of the following conditions exists:

- Wind speeds exceeding 10 mph during the application of liquid or granular herbicides,
- Snow and/or ice cover the foliage, or
- Precipitation is occurring or is imminent.

Vehicle mounted sprayers will be used for most of the open areas that are readily accessible by vehicle. Hand held application methods that target individual plants will be used to treat smaller and more remote weed infestations. Calibration checks of the equipment will be conducted to

ensure that the proper rates of application are used. The BLM will restrict herbicide applications by truck to within 25 feet of water and within 10 feet of water when applied by hand.

Herbicides will be transported to the project site daily with the following provisions:

- On-site herbicide quantities will be limited where practical,
- Concentrate will be transported in approved containers only and in a manner that will prevent tipping or spilling, and in a compartment that keeps the herbicide separated from food, clothing and safety equipment,.
- Mixing will be conducted in an upland area at a distance greater than 100 feet from open water and wetlands, 200 feet from l private wells, and greater than 400 feet from public wells, and
- Herbicide equipment and containers will be inspected daily for leaks.

4.2 Herbicide Spills and Cleanup

OPPC will follow the Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure Plan (Appendix 7) that incorporates reasonable precautions to be taken in case of a spill. In the case of any spill, clean up will take place immediately. Weed control Contractors will be required to have in their vehicles the following items for effective response to herbicide spills:

- Protective clothing and gloves,
- A minimum of 20 lbs of suitable commercial absorbent and barrier material,
- Plastic bags and bucket,
- Shovel,
- Fiber brush/broom with screw-in handle,
- Dust pan
- Caution tape, and
- Detergent.

Response to a spill will vary depending upon the material spilled, and the size and location of the spill. The order of priorities after the spill is to protect the safety of the personnel and the public, minimize damage to the environment, and conduct cleanup and remediation activities.

Herbicide spills will be reported in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Refer to the 7 for additional information on responding to and reporting a spill.

5.0 REFERENCES

James, L., J. Evans, M. Ralphs, and R. Child, editors. 1991. Noxious Range Weeds. Westview Press. Boulder, CO.

Sheley, R., J. Petroff, and M. Borman. 1999. Introduction to Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds. Corvallis, OR.

Westbrooks, R. 1998. Invasive plants, changing the landscape of America: Fact book. Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW). Washington D.C.

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ATTACHMENT 1
NOXIOUS WEED INFESTATIONS

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Weeds Potentially Occurring Along the Proposed ROW.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Colorado Noxious Weed	Wyoming Noxious Weed	BLM Little Snake FO	BLM White River FO	BLM Rawlins FO	Rio Blanco County, CO	Moffat County, CO	Sweetwater County, WY	Carbon County, WY
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*	B	X						X	X
Camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*	A								
Common Burdock	*Arctium minus*	C	X			X	X		X	X
Cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*	C		X						
Whitetop / Hoary Cress	*Cardaria draba*	B	X	X		X	X		X	X
Plumeless Thistle	*Carduus acanthoides*	B	X	X			X	X	X	X
Musk Thistle / Biannual Thistle	*Carduus nutans*	B	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Spotted Knapweed	*Centaurea maculosa*	B	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Diffuse Knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*	B	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Black Knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*						X			
Meadow Knapweed	*Centaurea pratensis*	A								
Russian Knapweed	*Centaurea repens*	B	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Yellow Starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	A					X			
Squarrose knapweed	*Centaurea virgata*	A								
Rush Skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	A								
Oxeye Daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*	B	X						X	X
Canada Thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	B	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bull Thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	B		X	X			X		
Field Bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	C	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Common Crupina	*Crupina vulgaris*	A								
Houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*	B	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Plains Larkspur	*Delphinium geyeri*									X
Red-stemmed Filaree	*Erodium cicutarium*	B								
Cypress spurge	*Euphorbia cyparissias*	A								
Leafy Spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	B	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Myrtle Spurge	*Euphorbia myrsinites*	A								
Russian Olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	B	X						X	X
Skeletonleaf Bursage	*Franseria discolor*		X						X	X
Ladies Bedstraw	*Galium verum*								X	
Curly Cup / Gum Weed	*Grindelia squarrosa*						X			
Halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*	C		X		X	X			X
Foxtail Barley	*Hordeum jubatum*								X	
Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticallata*	A								
Black Henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger*	B		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Common St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*	C	X						X	X
Dyer's Woad	*Isatis tinctoria*	A	X			X			X	X
Kochia / Fireweed / Summer Cypress	*Kochia scoparia*						X			
Perennial Pepperweed / Tall Whitetop	*Lepidium latifolium*	B	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sericea Lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*	A								
Dalmation Toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*	B	X	X		X	X		X	X
Yellow Toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*	B	X				X		X	X
Wyeth Lupine	*Lupinus wyethii*									X
Purple Loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	A	X						X	X
Scotch Thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*	B	X				X		X	X

Common Name	Scientific Name	Colorado Noxious Weed	Wyoming Noxious Weed	BLM Little Snake FO	BLM White River FO	BLM Rawlins FO	Rio Blanco County, CO	Moffat County, CO	Sweetwater County, WY	Carbon County, WY
Plains Pricklypear	*Opuntia polyacantha*									X
African Rue	*Penganum harmala*	A								
Sulfur Cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*	B					X			
Russian Thistle / Tumbleweed	*Salsola tragus*						X			
Mediterranean Sage	*Salvia aethiopis*	A								
Giant Salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*	A								
Tansy Ragwort	*Senecio jacobaea*	A								
Perennial Sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis*	C	X						X	X
Medusahead	*Taeniatherium caput-medusae*	A								
Salt Cedar / Tamarisk	*Tamarix* spp.	B	X	X		X			X	X
Common Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*	B	X						X	X
Common Mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*	C		X	X		X	X		

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Noxious Weeds Observed Along OPPBL Pipeline Corridor

Plant Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Infestations
CIVU	bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	191
CIAR4	Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	144
CIIN	chickory	*Cichorium intybus*	1
ARMI2	common burdock	*Arctium minus*	12
VETH	common mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*	92
BRTE	downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*	Continuous
HAGL	halogeton	*Halogeton glomeratus*	Continuous
COAR4	field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	2
CADR	hoary cress	*Cardaria draba*	3
CYOF	houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*	32
EUES	leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	32
CANU4	musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*	28
LELA2	perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*	3
ERCI6	red-stemmed filaree	*Erodium cicutarium*	3
ACRE3	Russian knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	6
ELAN	Russian olive	*Elaaeaagnus angustifolia*	8
ONAC	Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*	38
TARA	saltcedar	*Tamarisk ramosissima*	19
CEMA4	spotted knapweed	*Centaurea maculosa*	1

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Noxious Weed Locations

Line #	Mile Marker Start	Mile Marker End	Weed Type	Infestation Level	Notes
1	0.2	0.4	ACRE, CIAR	High	
2	3.3	4.1	VETH	Low	
3	4.5	5.2	CIVU, VETH	Low	
4	5.4	6.0	CIVU, VETH	Med	
5	12.1	10.8	CIAR4, CIVU, VETH	Med	CIAR4 along Dry Fork
6	12.4	12.4	EUES	Med	Easily Treated Small Patch
7	12.6	13.0	CIVU, VETH	Med	
8	13.6	15.0	VETH, EUES	High	Note TESS Habitat near MM 14 & 15
9	15.3	15.6	VETH, EUES	High	
10	16.5	17.9	EUES	High	
11	18.9	19.3	CIAR4, CIVU, ERCI6, TARA, VETH	High	ERCI6 in Sheep pasture at north end
12	19.5	19.7	CIAR4, ONAC, TARA	Med	
13	20.2	20.5	CIAR4, CIVU	High	
14	21.0	21.2	CIAR4, ONAC	Med	
15	22.3	22.6	CIAR4, CIVU, TARA	Med	
16	23.4	23.5	CIAR4	Med	
17	24.3	24.5	CIAR4, CIVU	High	
18	25.3	25.4	CEMA	Low	
19	25.6	27.3	CIAR4, CIVU, ONAC	High	
20	27.9	29.1	CIAR4, CIVU, ONAC	Med	
21	29.4	30.5	CIAR4, ONAC	Med	
22	30.6	33.5	CIAR4, CIVU, ONAC, VETH	Med	Low Density Continuous Infest.
23	33.7	36.1	CIVU, CYOF, VETH	High	

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Noxious Weed Locations

Line #	Mile Marker Start	Mile Marker End	Weed Type	Infestation Level	Notes
24	36.2	36.9	ARMI2, CIAR4, CIVU, CYOF, VETH	Low	Low Density Continuous Infest.
25	37.0	38.5	CANU4, CIAR4, CIVU	Low	Low Density Continuous Infest.
26	38.6	40.0	ARMI2, CIAR, CIVU	Low	Low Density Continuous Infest.
27	40.2	40.8	CIAR4, CIVU, TARA	Low	
28	40.9	41.6	CASP, CIAR4	High	
29	42.9	44.7	CIAR4, CIVU, CYOF, VETH	High	
30	44.9	46.1	CANU, CIAR4, CIVU, CYOF	Low	
31	51.9	52.1	CANU4, CIAR4, CIVU	Med	
32	58.6	59.5	ACRE3, CIAR4, CIVU, ELAN, SATR12	Med	
33	62.7	63.2	HAGL	Low	
34	77.8	77.9	CIAR4, CIVU	Low	
35	90.9	91.4	HAGL	Low	
36	92.1	92.4	HAGL	Low	
37	92.7	93.6	HAGL, LELA, TARA	Med	
38	94.5	101.9	HAGL	High	
39	102.8	116.3	HAGL, TARA	Med	Scattered Tamarisk along Willow Creek
40	116.3	117.5	HAGL, SAIB	High	
41	117.5	124.1	HAGL	High	
42	125.8	127.0	HAGL	Med	
43	129.0	129.4	HAGL	High	
44	130.0	132.9	HAGL	Med	
45	133.5	134.5	HAGL	High	
46	135.8	136.0	HAGL	High	
47	137.9	140.7	HAGL	High	

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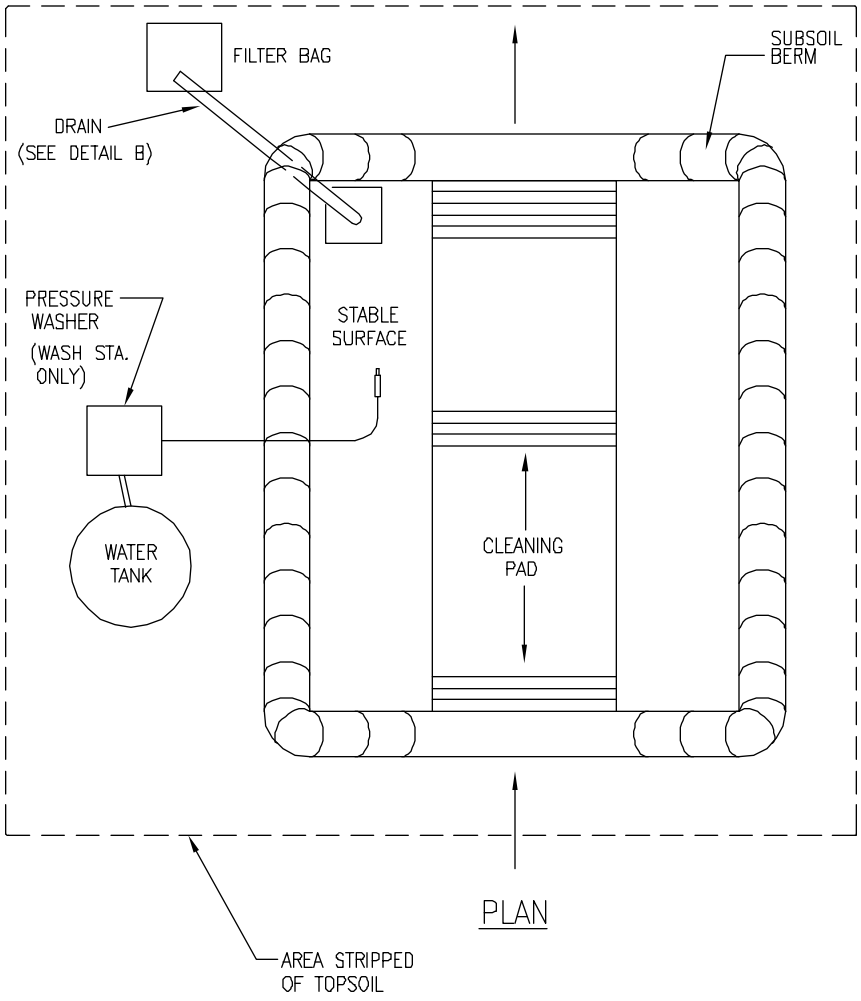
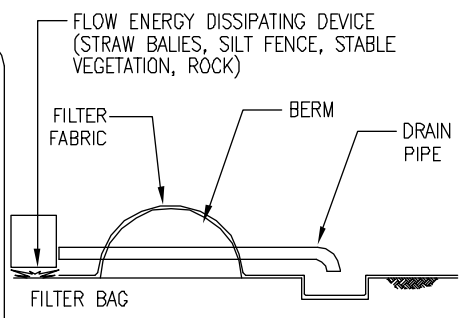
Noxious Weed Locations

Line #	Mile Marker Start	Mile Marker End	Weed Type	Infestation Level	Notes
48	144.9	145.4	HAGL	Low	
49	146.9	151.2	HAGL	Low	

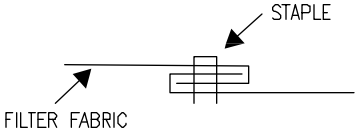
ATTACHMENT 2
WASH STATION TYPICAL



PLAN



DETAIL "B"
(NOT TO SCALE)



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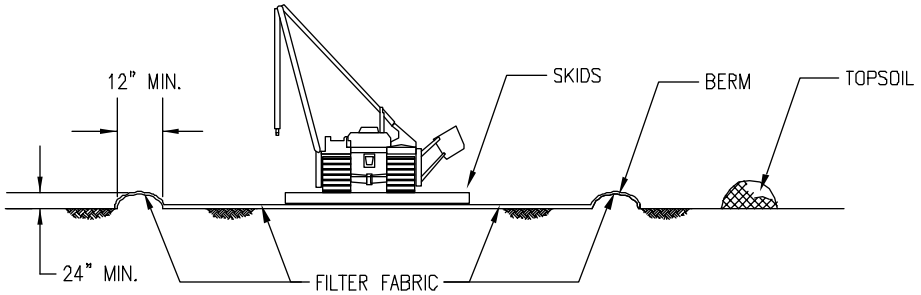

ELEVATION

REVISIONS					
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHK.	APPR.
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	9/10/07	RC		

DRAWN BY:	RC
CHECKED BY:	CAM
REVIEWED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
PROJECT MANAGER:	
SCALE:NONE	

OVERLAND PASS PIPELINE COMPANY, LLC
100 WEST 5TH STREET
TULSA, OK 74103-4298

CH2MHILL
TRIGON EPC

EQUIPMENT CLEANING STATION (SHT. 1 OF 2)

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV.
2275-01	OPPL-TYP-215	A

EQUIPMENT CLEANING STATION NOTES:

1. STATIONS MUST BE INSTALLED AT ALL COUNTY LINES. A MINIMUM OF 1,320 FEET (0.25 MILES) FROM PERENNIAL WATERBODIES. EQUIPMENT MOVED FROM A WEED INFESTED AREA MUST BE WASHED OR OTHERWISE CLEANED PRIOR TO MOBILIZATION.

2. DURING NON-FROZEN SOIL CONDITIONS, CONSTRUCT CLEANING STATIONS FOR HIGH PRESSURE WATER CLEANING AT APPROVED LOCATIONS BY STRIPPING TOPSOIL AND CONSTRUCTION CONTAINMENT BERMS OUT OF SUBSOIL.

3. CONTAINMENT BERMS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED WHEN CLEANING WILL BE DONE USING COMPRESSED AIR AND TRACK SHOVELS INSTEAD OF HIGH PRESSURE WATER.

4. CLEANING SHALL BE CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION AND TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR.

5. STATION TO BE EQUIPPED WITH TIMBER MATS, SKID PADS, OR RACKS TO ELEVATE EQUIPMENT TRACKS/TIRES SO THAT SOIL AND WEEDS WILL BE CONTAINED IN THE STATION BASIN.

6. FILTER FABRIC TO BE INSTALLED AS A CONTINUOUS PIECE AND PLACED OVER THE TOP AND TO THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE BERMS AND FIRMLY FASTENED IN PLACE. THE EDGES OF PARALLEL PIECES SHALL BE OVERLAPPED A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES (SHINGLE STYLE), AND FOLDED OVER (SEE DETAIL A). STAPLE THROUGH THE OVERLAPPED AREA EVERY 12 INCHES.

7. FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE NON-WOVEN POLYPROPYLENE, WITH AN APPARENT OPENING SIZE OF 70 TO 100 (U.S. SEIVE), 200-POUND GRAB STRENGTH, AND 8 OUNCES PER YARD UNIT WEIGHT, OR BETTER. IN AREAS THAT ARE NOT ROCKY, CONTRACTOR MAY CHOOSE TO USE NON-WOVEN POLYPROPYLENE, 160-POUND GRAB STRENGTH, AND 6 OUNCES PER YARD UNIT WEIGHT.

8. WATER USED FOR CLEANING SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO FLOW INTO ANY WATERBODY, WETLAND OR IRRIGATION CANAL/DITCH.

9. SIZE OF STATION SHALL BE ADEQUATE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MAXIMUM SIZE OF EQUIPMENT EXPECTED.

10. SKIDS ARE TO BE CLEANED BETWEEN WASHING INDEPENDENT PIECES OF EQUIPMENT.

11. FILTER FABRIC WILL BE REMOVED TO AN ACCEPTABLE LANDFILL WHEN THE WASH STATION IS DISMANTLED.

12. THE DEPRESSION WILL BE BACKFILLED WITH BERMED MATERIAL. ANY SOILS CONTAMINATED BY PETROLEUM BASED OR OTHER UNDESIRABLE MATERIALS FROM CLEAN OFF STATIONS SHALL BE REMOVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.

13. TOPSOIL WILL BE RETURNED AND THE AREA RECLAIMED.

14. CLEANING SITES WILL BE MONITORED DURING THE POST CONSTRUCTION MONITORING PROGRAM AND WEEDS CONTROLLED AS REQUIRED.

REVISIONS					
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EQUIPMENT CLEANING STATION (SHT. 2 OF 2)

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2275-01	OPPL-TYP-215A	A